The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI.—NO. 37. WEEKLY EDITION. JULY 17, 1869.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND INTERESTING READING MATTER, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

Its Constitutionality Affirmed.

Judges Agnew, Williams and Read Sustain the Law and the Party of the Ballot Box—Chief Justice Thompson and Judge Sharswood Prefer the Old Fashioned Democratic Way—Death Blow at Election Frauds.

Opinion, of, by, Agnew, J., in the case of the Commonwealth ex rel. Hepburn vs. Ellis, appellant, from the decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, sustaining the Registry Law. Justice Agnew, Pomeroy, Sharswood, and Read, dissenting.

Agnew, J.—We regret that the necessity for a decision of the constitutionality of the registry law has been forced upon the court at the present time, when the excitement of party politics is at its height, and when the public mind is not in a proper frame of mind to receive the calm and dispassionate judgment of the people of the commonwealth. But we cannot help it. In meeting them we must do our duty, and endeavor to keep the ermine pure. Nothing can be more dangerous to the public welfare than to have the judicial office regarded as a political machine. Because the people have confided to us the power to declare the law, we are not to be influenced by the fear of consequences, or the hope of reward. We are not to be swayed by the passions of the day, or the clamor of the multitude. We are to be governed by the law alone, and to declare it as we find it, without favor or affection. We are to be governed by the law alone, and to declare it as we find it, without favor or affection. We are to be governed by the law alone, and to declare it as we find it, without favor or affection

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1869.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

We have watched with an interest almost breathless for what the brave Democracy at the North would say at the election of negroes to office, by their brethren in the South. As we supposed the hatred of the "nigger" here was genuine, we of course expected the outburst at the outrage of electing him to the Legislature in Virginia would be instant and terrific. Therefore we watched. But it has not been to earn. Not a whisper of protest is uttered anywhere, and having, for eight months, the "nigger" in as good a lather with the Democracy as the white man. Those Republicans who, sharing the Democratic hatred for the "nigger," had more than half concluded to join the Democracy, have our heartiest sympathies. Where will they go now? is a question that is difficult for them to determine. It don't make much how they decide it. The laws of progress governing human affairs will prove too much for them, and overcome all such petty resentments and narrow views as have characterized their discussions of the question. As wave on wave rolls in, each bringing new aspects and necessities concerning public questions, men come to learn that there is a philosophy and a power operating to control events that "ourself" or their game and candor weak and foolish, their finest theories. The negro question, around which, only a few months ago, were marshalled the worst passions of the human heart, and which seemingly threatened a war of races immediate and bloody, has received a solution as peaceful as it was to most unexpected. The "nigger" having become a necessity to the politician, and having, on an average, proved himself the equal of the latest importations from the nurseries of the Old World—the Chinaman, possibly, excepted—he is recognized at his value. If not at any excess in one, and as a necessary consequence, we find both parties the willing, patronizing recipients of this new class of citizens and voters. The announcement that a negro has been chosen to Congress is received with no surprise, or scarcely a remark. He will enter the House of Representatives and take his seat—the very seat his white competitor would have taken had he been successful—with about the same curiosity felt concerning him that a colored soldier in army line evoked soon after the first spasm about enlisting negroes had passed away. Time carries us higher on the ladder, enables us to obtain new and more extended views, and prepares us for facts and conclusions which while standing on a lower round seemed impossible. The negro question has already ceased to be a novelty of the first order, and is growing less continually. The Chinaman already begins to jostle the African on our soil, and it would perhaps be luxurious to speculate on the part he is destined to play in our political events and in our domestic affairs. Our political leaders are with wonderful facility. Although here and there a parting shot may now and then be fired at the "nigger," we conclude that he has ceased to be the universal target he so lately had the distinction of being. A citizen and voter, he is no better and no worse than a white man.

CONTRABAND.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* argues in favor of the right of a nation to repudiate its debt, and declares unequivocally that it is in favor of the repudiation of our national debt rather than pay it in coin. The confusion of Democracy would have been more rank had it come out squarely for repudiation at any rate, for this is what is meant. The worst of secrecy transpires some excuse or other for the worst of crimes. He has a way of putting his case, and never, unless in view of the halter, does outright. The habitual drunkard's plea of habitual thirst is a simple piece of ingenuity which might serve the repudiator who talk about coin and greenbacks. They have a thirst for the thing—a chronic disposition not to be honest. Their talk about the burden which the debt inflicts on "the toiling millions" would serve any man who found it inconvenient to pay. Were the doctrine to obtain, and the rule for honor and honesty be disregarded, there would be a summary upsetting of accounts, and much due sentiment expressed to enquire over the universal repudiation. To the sentimental mouth the *Enquirer* belches itself. The debt is "oppressive." It *does* impose a "large burden" on the present generation, which in this we may be left by the generation to come. The debt in every light is inconvenient. But there it is. We contracted it, and what we got by it is worth all it cost. The quibble about paying in greenbacks or coin don't change the matter. Almost any debt can be quibbled about. Sometimes quibbles are successful in a hi wurst, but naked dishonesty is never *talked* out, or moral obligations extinguished. The declaration of the *Enquirer*, that rather than pay the debt in coin it will be the "open and unflagitated advocate of repudiation," is the proof of downright scoundrelism—a plank which the Democratic organ in question seems anxious to thrust into the Democratic platform in other States, as it is already in the platform of the party in Ohio.

We hope that it will not weary in its efforts. The country needs to be much convinced that the question is to be fought out most likely at the Presidential election. That this will be the issue there has been frequently predicted. The Ohio platform, with its repudiation plank, is hailed by the *World*, the central organ of the party, as "a decisive instance of adopting the plan of the battle to the nature of the ground on which it is to be fought." Nowhere in the Democratic party, at least so far as its leaders and press are concerned, is the idea of repudiation, either when stated at or openly avowed, so by the *Enquirer*, repudiated or denied.

It is well to observe the signs. People are apt to think that an evil design is abandoned when it is only held in delay. If there lives a man hereabouts acting with the Republicans, who meditates the giving of aid and comfort to the Democratic party, let him look before he leaps. If he is for the Democracy of Repudiation, let him not hesitate, but let go by all means, and at once. But let him not say one word about honor or honesty.

THE NEW YORK "NIGGER."

In his remarks on the Alabama claims, Mr. GREELEY conveyed the impression that postponement was desirable to permit us here in the United States to cool off. If this was serious and not a choice bit of humor, he betrays wonderful ignorance of the temper of the American mind. If there is, or at any time has been, excitement anywhere, it has been in the very circles which Mr. GREELEY is supposed to know most about. The drunken man suggesting that the friends who are walking him about and bathing his head with cold water, had better get sober, parallels this English statesman when he proposes that time should be given the American public to regain their equanimity. We prefer to regard the remark as deeply humorous, meaning as though he had said: "We Englishmen have fired up rather precipitately and need time to blow off steam. Postpone the subject till we can regain our senses, when we shall be ready to proceed with negotiations. The question must be closed, for we cannot afford to keep it open till the occasion happens when you can take your pay in kind." Read in the true light this is the substance of Mr. GREELEY'S speech, we conclude.

THE NEW YORK "NIGGER."

These were a sensible little speech which Secretary RAWLINS made to those who paid their respects to him the other day. In the truest words, it answers the complaints of those who seem to think that the close and of government begins when call their favorites to the offices. Words were never more truly uttered nor was a fact more clearly stated than by the new Secretary when he said: "With the startling announcement, as proclamation of a splendid policy, the administration of Gen. GRANT embraces qualities, persistently and honestly to perform each day duties which it each day finds before it, and trusts itself without reserve to the intelligence of the people, and acting in harmony with other branches of the government, the Executive Department hopes to be able in the fullness of time to present a country restored in all its parts, credit re-established, industry reinvigorated through all channels of national prosperity, with no honor untarnished at home and abroad." A President and an administration of which so much can be said, and with an entire certainty of hearing the truthfulness instantly recognized, will surely not be disturbed by the complaints of disappointed office-seekers. We have heard a good deal about appointments that will "stultify" the Republican organization. As we understand the popular mind, the appointment of no thousand men would incur the stultifying effect of appointing him to those offered by the new head of the Navy.

THE NEW YORK "NIGGER."

WHEN first coming to us concerning the nomination of PACKER for Governor is, that it was a great piece of business, and will prove a tremendous crusher to CASS, who, it is not less much to say, had his affections quite set on the nomination, in the firm belief that he could be elected. It is our duty, we suppose, to afford the unfortunate and disappointed all the consolation we can and we desire to be understood as saying, that we do sincerely regret General CASS'S failure, for we should have taken especial pleasure in seeing him defeated at the polls, as he surely would have been, and as PACKER is bound to be in October. We expect that General CASS has been chastened, and in mind as positively cured as the weather and circumstances would admit of. We think it will turn out that CASS is a victim to a variety of things and circumstances, but chiefly because he confided in those who were not sincerely for him, but regarded him simply as a good enough candidate to sell out at a round price. It pains us to take this view of the case. But we are compelled to say that we trace here the source of the dry rot which developed the fatal weakness at the instant of the greatest strain. We are too full of grief over the fate of our favorite to say much to-day, except that our indignation towards the scamps who cried CASS up till he would fetch a good price, and then basely betrayed and sold him out, is simply inexpressible! General CASS (by the way, where did that title come from, seeing that he resigned a good way before he marched in, and made no effort to earn it when there was a chance?) we say General CASS may forget and forgive, but we shall—never!

THE NEW YORK "NIGGER."

The New York *Times* wants to know if "Legislative Corruption is spreading." The question is a fair one, and deserves a proper answer. We will undertake to express our belief only as regards this State—which is, that the spread of corruption ceased only with the adjournment. That it will be renewed with increased virulence with the assembling of the Legislature, unless the people apply the only remedy of shelling them every time concerning whom suspicion can be justly entertained, we are perfectly confident. The opportunity offered for carving, at any rate stealing a luxury slice at the cake, is favorable in every respect. Every consideration relating to a considerable discharge of duty urges men to improve it. It is the only way to work the Reform which so many will pretend to, but which we must have. Viewed in the light of an everlasting purpose to improve the opportunity to strike down every accomplished who shows his head, we should be inclined to answer, for this latitude, the question of the *Times* in the negative.

THE NEW YORK "NIGGER."

FORTRESS GERMAN CHRISTIANITY seems to have a progressive policy in its department, from which the public are likely to experience much benefit. On the first of the present month, he put in operation a new system of surveillance, embracing the whole country in detail, for the suppression of dishonesty and carelessness, and for promoting the interest of the postal service generally. Of course the success of this plan will depend on the kind of men selected to work it. Incidents of incapable subordinates kept in office for personal or political reasons, the Postmaster General will find the greatest hindrances in the prosecution of his work of reform; and we beg leave to suggest that the starting point in his endeavors should be the shutting from office of those incapables and the filling of their places with prompt, energetic officials, who can fully comprehend the needs of the service, and will be officials rather than impede the wheels of reform.

THE NEW YORK "NIGGER."

MR. GREELEY, who wanted to know of "Mr. CHASE what he meant by advising the people to keep officers of every description out of the Legislature, and who got a plain answer, has written again. He thinks—just as the broad broadcasts think—that names should be called and the jobbers pointed out. So thinks that Mr. GREELEY *Inquirer* besides itself. The difficulty appears to *us* to be this: a "large burden" on the present generation, which in this way is to be left by the generation to come. The debt in every light is inconvenient. But there it is. We contracted it, and what we got by it is worth all it cost. The quibble about paying in greenbacks or coin don't change the matter. Almost any debt can be quibbled about. Sometimes quibbles are successful in a hi wurst, but naked dishonesty is never *talked* out, or moral obligations extinguished. The declaration of the *Enquirer*, that rather than pay the debt in coin it will be the "open and unflagitated advocate of repudiation," is the proof of downright scoundrelism—a plank which the Democratic organ in question seems anxious to thrust into the Democratic platform in other States, as it is already in the platform of the party in Ohio.

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THE NEW YORK "NIGGER."

THE attempt of the Democratic leaders in California to enlist the party against Chinese immigration will fail. Not to refer to the Memphis Convention, all over the South the entire business and property holding community are favoring the introduction of the followers of CONFUCIUS—speaking of whom, suggests that henceforth there will be a demand among our contributors for his honorable writings and a more exact knowledge concerning him. We confidently expect to see an edition announced by some enterprising publisher.

It is predicted that General ROSECRANS will decline the tender of a nomination for Governor of Ohio from the Democrats. He is in Mexico in the capacity of diplomatic representative. The *Commercial*, a representative weekly paper in Ohio, says:

> We do not, by any means, consider the report entirely reliable, but if General ROSECRANS should decline to make the contest a unanimous one for success, we do not know what he could do. We have always considered him a man of honor, and we believe he would not accept the nomination unless he could do so with the assurance that he would receive the support of the party. We hope, therefore, that he will not decline, and that the party will rally to his support.

THE NEW YORK "NIGGER."

IN Philadelphia the conductor and driver of a city railway car were indicted at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for refusing to stop their car to accommodate a lady passenger. The defendants were found guilty in manner and form as they stood indicted, and sentenced to pay a nominal fine of twenty-five dollars and costs. It was a case for a fine, and the fine is a good one, and we wish it might be fixed up to whosoever overloaded cars are to be found.

THE NEW YORK "NIGGER."

IN the interview which Governor SEYMOUR and Walker had with the President he expressed an earnest determination to support the policy of the Administration, as it is developed by the party which elected him. He also stated it to be the opinion that the Fifteenth Amendment will be adopted by the Legislature as soon as re-assembled, and urged the President to issue the necessary orders for the inauguration of the enfranchised without delay.

THE NEW YORK "NIGGER."

THE "Democratic" elected several negro members of the Washington City Council. One of them was appointed on the committee to attend the monument dedication at Gettysburg. His presence was not agreeable to some of the white members, and the matter of considering how causing this sort of thing commenced, and at all strange. We are curious to see how much better our Democratic friends will get along under similar circumstances.

THE NEW YORK "NIGGER."

A CONTRACT was consumed by the experts in counting Uncle SAM'S cash in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer in New York, when it was found that the amount was $57,000,000, and two millions seven hundred and twenty-seven thousand six hundred and forty-eight dollars and twenty-nine cents.

Who's Finding Resources Failed.

In the matter of the pardon of Moses Dwyer, the New York negro whom Johnson wanted to let off, but who was caught up in time, Senator Conkling has addressed to Judge Hogeboom a communication which a pardon was to be duly valid it has been actually delivered to the prisoner or to some one for him. The Judge, after the case of the United States vs. Wood, who had indicted the Secretary of War, and who had also indicted the Secretary of the Navy, and who had also indicted the Secretary of the Interior, and who had also indicted the Secretary of State, and who had also indicted the Secretary of the Treasury, and who had also

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THE SOUTHERN OUTRAGE.

Senator Trumbull and Secretary Boutwell Discussing Interesting Interviews.

The Chicago correspondent, on reading full letter etc., and a visit to Brigham Young at the moment, writes of the appearance, colored troops, and a brief address, saying, in substance, we congratulated him upon the auspicious completion of the railway which we believed the Mormons of their pastoral instincts, brought them in contact with the more enterprising people of their land, thus encouraged the use of their goods and increased the purchasing power of their land, to contract to the assistance that rendered by utilizing the route to the commercial centers of the country. Brigham Young, the Mormon leader, has accumulated property, and acknowledged the importance of co-operation which they had sought the country, wherein the great theories we deemed necessary to discuss at the time, were to carry out their theories in their manner.

The Prophet, in behalf of himself and flocks, hereby welcomed the party, spoke warmly of the fact that the Mormons had eager to welcome the railroad, and that they had labored with a zeal and diligently to perform the part allotted to them in the drama of life, leaving me to view the rights of man and social independence.

Colonel Brown then introduced the gentlemen of the party, and a general conversation ensued, lasting about an hour.

As Judge Trumbull was bidding adieu to the young, the latter requested, on returning to Congress, to say to the President, and, if there, to the people of the United States, that the Mormons desire it such Federal officials should be sent here as sometimes have come, they would be grateful and extend a cordial welcome.

Judge Trumbull: Before you take any step of that kind, see me to endeavor to make you more conversant with the facts. Brigham Young: I will do so. I have been in error, and will gladly correct it. I am willing to do all that is right. I am willing to be governed by a sense of morality in the future, and will not permit a violation of the laws of decency in the harem of their women.

Brigham Young: What more will he do for us than it does? Judge Trumbull: General Grant has proved the only officer from who was a Democrat, and by no means a friend of the administration. The United States Judges who were sent to this city acted badly. I was there, and I thought of Judge Trumbull.

Judge Trumbull: You will promote obedience to the Constitution and laws of the land.

Brigham Young: Adherence to the Union, certainly. One enactment of Congress, however, we shall not obey, and that is the law prohibiting polygamy. It is not right to interfere in that matter. It is a question of religion. We have several wives to support, honor, and cherish them, that is for a man to do. Some are old, and some are young, and some middle-aged.

Judge Trumbull: That is a matter about which we must differ. We think the National government ought to protect the weak against the more powerful against, and justly punish the offense. All the States make a provision of that character.

Brigham Young: Yes, all the States have laws on the subject, and they are a dead letter. All Southern and Eastern people have been protesting against the Federal officers were grossly, sometimes many of them, corrupt. Whiskey is one cause of the present hard times, and all agreed that the national railway rendered it more railroads to the power of the government to enforce this law and protect American citizens living here. But to this God forbid that the power of the government is just the man to enforce the laws of the land.

Brigham Young has not returned the visit of the commissioners, nor called on any of the members of the party, but he has arranged to meet them to-night for the purpose of discussing their relations with the Gentile merchants. They favor the non-interference of the Federal authorities, and do not believe that the Mormons have committed any outrages. Chicago Tribune.

The New Secretary of the Navy.

The New Jersey Press, referring to Mr. Robeson, the new Secretary of the Navy, says he will carry the same energy and force of character into the Navy Department that has characterized him in other positions. He has been a prominent citizen of the State who are supposed to occupy official relations with the government, may rest assured that they can not find in him a second edition of either ex-Secretary Borie or Secretary Fish. As a man, General Robeson will not be cast in the mould of either Borie or Fish. He will be in with men the meantime and not be run by it. With the exception of official and confidential friends, he will have none with him. He will make the men the party of his appointment, and will be responsible for the great maritime progress of the world.

The Situation have adopted the word Maze for their celebration of the commissioners. A re-enlisted Roman priest, a banker in Brighton, Sec, motion St. Michael's or the Colonial Church, where he was going to the time-honored, interesting to see the congregation, and both of bright and colored dress, according to the custom of the day. Many of the old people of the Church of England, and the Church of Rome, and the Church of Scotland, and the Church of Ireland, and the Church of Wales, and the Church of America, and the Church of the United States, and the Church of the World, and the Church of the Universe, and the Church of the Heavens, and the Church of the Earth, and the Church of the Sea, and the Church of the Land, and the Church of the Air, and the Church of the Water, and the Church of the Fire, and the Church of the Ice, and the Church of the Snow, and the Church of the Rain, and the Church of the Hail, and the Church of the Thunder, and the Church of the Lightning, and the Church of the Rainbow, and the Church of the Sun, and the Church of the Moon, and the Church of the Stars, and the Church of the Planets, and the Church of the Comets, and the Church of the Meteors, and the Church of the Asteroids, and the Church of the Satellites, and the Church of the Nebulae, and the Church of the Milky Way

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CURRENCY AND SECURITIES AT THE SOUTH.

Virginia declares in favor of universal amnesty and universal suffrage, and against all test oaths and political disqualification for participation in the rebellion. It is pronounceable that Tennessee, at the approaching election, will decide the same way. In Mississippi the Radical Republican Convention has taken this view, and as we understand the probabilities of the case, there will be no organized movement to incorporate proscriptive measures in the policy of that State, by any portion of the Republican party. In Texas, General Reynolds is committed to a liberal platform on suffrage and amnesty, and will doubtless be successful for Governor over an extreme candidate.

It is noticeable that this liberal policy, although it may create temporary divisions in the Republican party in the States named, and in some instances secure the defeat of orthodox Republicans and the success of Democratic or "Conservative" candidates, for local offices, yet it will in no wise affect the integrity and power of the Republican party as a national organization. On the contrary, it will be very likely to add to its strength, for as the excuse of all these measures of pacification and peace is due to the fact that they are spontaneous peace offerings from the most prominent of the Republican leaders of the South, and are heartily indorsed by the Republicans of the North, the fact will be impressed upon the Southern people that they owe their entire enfranchisement from political and civil disqualification, solely to the organization of which Grant and Sumner is today the recognized exponent. This can have but one effect, and that will be to attract to our party thousands at the South who are casting about for new political associations, and who would hardly have ventured on such a step should the policy or safety and promotion, that obtained immediately upon the close of the war, have been continued longer than was absolutely necessary to start the Southern States again in the path of free and unrestricted local self-government.

We therefore anticipate no evil effects, but on the contrary accessions of strength, from the course of politics at the South, in the determination of the questions of suffrage and amnesty. The divisions of the Republican party that stand out for the continuance of execrable measures, will grow weaker day by day, as the repetition of the war info from time, and their demands become more and more unpopular. It is almost certain that the issues of suffrage and amnesty, not cotton and civil disabilities, will be the real issues before the issue of another year and in the time to their late in Virginia today, will prescribe be the result in Tennessee next month, and in Texas and Mississippi at the elections soon to be ordered by the President. This will allow up the unsolicited solutions of all the States recognized as having engaged, through their local governments, in the rebellion, and refound them back over a mutilated improvements to the political condition in which the powers before they became seceding, or rather before they ought to become seceding commonwealths.

In the States of Missouri and West Virginia, which remained loyal through the war, the consequences have arisen in regard to the removal of disabilities. In the latter State the Republican party, as a party, will probably introduce and carry through a liberal policy at an early day. In Missouri, where the antagonisms was more intense, there is not the same unanimity. Sufficiently enough in that State, Senator Sumner, a Radical Republican before the war, leads the liberal movement towards the late rebels, while the chief opponent is Senator Drake, also radical before the war, but a radical pro-slavery propagandist. Recently Senator Sumner, commenting on Drake-now's amnesty letter, asserted that notwithstanding that the latter was "sworn to Democratic object", and wrote a letter to the people of the State, denouncing the position of his brother Senator, and asserting that such disfranchisement must not cease until the negroes were secured in all their rights. Sumner replied in an article following Drake, and it seems apparent that there may occur the same division in the Republican party of Missouri on this and like dread questions that has taken place in Virginia and Tennessee. We annex an extract from a recent article from Senator Sumner on the subject, and in review of the position of Mr. Drake:

> "Mr. Drake is fighting against the ratification of the new constitution, because it contains the three amendments which form the national platform. Practically nothing. The amendments are already in force and no man does not in the face and mock of mankind. The whole question of the rights of the colored race is settled. The arms and settlement of the war are vanishing people and thereby thousands of freedmen for the rights of suffrage. Therefore, Mr. Drake, continuing that it was wrong to admit Virginia to representation in Congress, proposes a settlement that leaves the people still under the control of the military power. He thus turns his back upon the Constitution and upon the men to whom he owes his election to the Senate, and he would now put the same people who have been in rebellion in the power of the rebels. Such is the position of Mr. Drake, which I am sorry to be obliged to state, but which I cannot conceal."

SAFE ARRIVAL OF THE LAST CROSS.

We have always supposed that the really critical periods in the history of the Republican party were in 1862, when the Copperheads triumphed in some of the Northern elections, and for a time threatened to paralyze the national energy; or in 1863, when the decree of emancipation was taken up by a powerful party in the third State of the Union; or later still, when fourteen sought to disrupt the organization, and build upon its ruins a third party, with the view of robbing the nation of the substantial fruits of its victories in suppressing armed rebellion. But in all this we were mistaken. Now is the critical time—we are now on the extreme end of the pivotal point. The eyes of Europe, Asia and Africa, and possibly Japan, are turned to the Republican party of Pennsylvania at this very second of time. Shall we falter? Forbid it all the bright visions of spoils and treasury balances that ever dazzled the vision of political hunters! What, though Grant is President, both houses of Congress two-thirds Republican, thirty-four States out of thirty-seven Republican in all their departments, the negro voting in all the South, and soon to be voting in all the North; what, with all these substantial results, are we still in such a sublime crisis of our political existence that we have no time to lop off the corrupt branches who threaten to infect an entire organization with their own political rottenness. This is the lesson of the *Beaver Radical*. It teaches that the past is as nothing compared with the present, in the awful sublimity and all that sort of thing, of the tremendous issues, etc., etc., now pending. Therefore it cracks the whip-cries to the people to shut their eyes and swallow whatever is prepared for their political palates. This is the crisis—*the* important *crisis*—the great crisis, so stand by your guns, my brave boys. Lee at Gettysburg, Vanderbilt at Columbus, Sumner at Albany were nothing. This is the genuine, real, original *Lucrece* of a crisis. The sweet to die for one's country—not that this remarkable crisis requires dying. Nothing of the kind. Only a little voting that everything is lovely, and please give us another Legislature like the last.

It is hard to deal seriously with these political creatures who are now rehearsing the lessons they learned in a public career during the dark days of the war, for the purpose of securing the continued reign of corruption in our State government. But it is well now to listen to each logic as this. Almost "good cause in every successful political "party, and ours is no exception to the rule. "That is this the time to succeed them? And then we are told to go on and elect the individuals who practice these "abuses" —solid term for bribery and theft—and when the election is over they will be attributed to. And then we have a little more crisis. And then disreputable cant about our dead soldiers and the cause they fought for—as if legislative corruption and peculation was that cause—all followed by a little more crisis.

These gentlemen who are now pleading that the people shall forego the right of private judgment and vote for "ring" candidates, as well as general prosperity set in, caused wealth, North and South? It is only to the Chinese that this great piece of unproductive common land can be made productive, and we will not put up the matter of cheap coolie, at any time, and with the flag, kiss the *Post's* desperate appeals about pagodas and cheap labor. As to paganism, it is much more likely the Chinaman will be christianized on American soil, sooner than by the beneficent institutions of an enlightened and liberal christianity, than that he will ever be converted in his own country, and we suppose the *Post* recognizes it as a duty to reason away the paganism of the Chinaman. Senator Cassidy, of California, who leads the anti-Chinese movement on the Pacific coast, in a recent speech in favor of prohibiting their emigration, declared they were "the most frugal, industrious and ingenious people on the face of the earth." This statement we commend to the *Post*, for we think it answers every objection it raises that is worth considering. Certainly the cheapness of Chinese labor is no more an argument against their being made welcome than it is against the use of sewing machines, patent mowers, or cylinder jet gang presses.

FEEDERS TO RETURN.

All over the country—not in Penn alone, but in other States where idiocy described legislation—the idea of voting squarely against a jobber whenever he happens to obtain a nomination, is gaining ground. In some parts, we perceive, proven jobbers and those organized a wish to engage in the business, and are managing for the votes of the people so that they may do it, are free with their pledges. A good many pledges have been made in times past, and, on natural principles, in a majority of cases, broken. A candidate, so shaky, that in order to make him go down he must give pledges—his own character and antecedents not being good enough to secure for him the support of his neighbors—had better be set aside, and another taken who can stand alone. Of course, good men may make pledges to conform to a rule, and not the influence the pounding may exert, but a man whose life is not a guadlenough pledge will not hesitate to make almost any pledge it may be necessary to secure an election. The truth is, as most men not devoid of conscience begin to feel, in order to secure legislatures and purely legislation, men must go to the bottom of the matter and vote their convictions. When voters begin to act on this principle, those who engineer conventions will take warning, and candidates will be put in nominations worthy of support.

In one State what we need above almost everything else, is a legislature that cannot be influenced by the jobbers, and will go heartily for needed reforms. First of these is a law placing the public funds where they cannot be used for private speculation. So manifestly right is this proposition, that the man who can give a salutary reason against it would be a rare curiosity. This reform stands first in the list. So far as we know, not a voice has been raised against it. And yet it will not come within a thousand miles of carrying, unless the Republicans all over the State muster finely to vote for no man who will not go for it. If we are to have pledges, let us have one from every legislative nominee, to the effect that, if he gains a seat in the State capital, he will vote for such a law. We counsel the Republicans of the State to take a stand on this question. Such assurance is demanded by every consideration of policy, experience and common sense. But if it is opposed by the jobbers, who grow rich in speculating with the public money. It may not be this year or next, but there will surely come a time, as it came in Ohio, when the State will pay dearly for permitting its surplus revenue to become a corruption fund to influence legislation, or be used in any manner for individual advantage.

THE BIG DIME QUESTION.

Philadelphia is suffering from a pressure that we wish it were possible to afflict Pittsburgh with. There has been an unprecedented amount of building in that city for three years past, and while the rents of private dwellings have been kept up to the exorbitant figures, the medium and below class of dwellings and store rooms are a drug in the market. The supply is in excess of the demand, and the Philadelphia papers advise builders to hold up until the demand increases. We are also told that the number of those who build houses for the purpose of selling is very great, and that the activity in this line has caused some very bad failures. At present residences in Philadelphia are cheaper than any where else in America, and this fact is drawing to that city an enormous influx of population. Of course this promotes the general prosperity of the city, and in this way the liberal and enterprising builders and real estate operators will be indirectly reimbursed. One fact we would commend to the attention of capitalists in Pittsburgh who own unimproved real estate. The large supply of small houses in Philadelphia, built for speculative purposes, has attracted the city from the villages. Now, if cities, a great tide of rural and agriculture of the Government we see indicates that the tendency will be to increase such, and the pending case may be tried as if no such law had been passed.

This seems rather complicated, and a constitutional provision prohibiting special legislation would render it unnecessary. But still its suggestion shows the drop hold the question of legislative corruption has taken upon the public mind, and the existing determination to root out the evil. This search for a remedy is the first step essential to its application, and indicates the earnestness of the people.

JOHN CHINAMAN AND HIS DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIANTS.

The Chinese question promises to complicate our politics, by the introduction of issues checking emigration and imposing exceptional burthens on the Chinese emigrant after he has reached this country. That the Chinese are coming in no more a matter of doubt than that their labor is developing the resources of the nation is one of the great pre-requisites to a brilliant and prosperous future. The tens of thousands of Chinese emigrants may be counted by hundreds of thousands in two or three years, and in a decade their numbers may be swelled to a total equalling that of the entire negro population. Yet it is proposed by Democratic orators and presses to check this influx of labor, not because there is no work for them to do, or no great fields for successful enterprise remain undeveloped, but for the reason that they will reduce wages by their competition. This is the essence of cowardice, and is precisely the same objection that met the introduction of the spinning jenny or faced the locomotive when it drove the Conestoga wagon from our Pennsylvania mountains. It is Know Nothingism in a modified form, without the excuse that was claimed to justify that political failure. The Chinese are wanted, and will be welcomed by those who love work for them to do. At the South, movements are on foot for their labor, to aid in meeting the great want of the commercial world—an increased supply of cotton. There are other fields open to them, and if the Chinamen does his work well, and balances himself generally as a citizen, he will make a place for himself in this broad land despite the sneers and demagogism. If he performs the lower grades of labor at a cheap rate, for which the foreigner and American are now paid high wages, it is no more likely the latter will starve than that the thousands and millions who have been driven out of certain branches of industry by the fly-wheels of labor-saving machinery during the past generation, have suffered as a consequence of their enforced change of employment. With the advent of the Chinese, of course new occupations will arise, but they will be met in a public-spirited and enlightened spirit, as they suggest themselves. We cannot avoid them but by evoking a prejudice at this day against the enlightment of the future.

We notice the Pittsburgh *Post* is fearful that the Chinese will overwhelm its hands, the black men in the Southern States, and that "the battle fields of the South will be dotted with Chinese pagans with all their revolting characteristics." This is sad, and the *Post's* sympathy would be affecting, did it not border on the ludicrous. Does not our neighbor know that only one fifty ninth of the cotton lands of the South are under cultivation, and that the introduction of Chinese labor there means cheap

Try Every Thing—Hold Fast to That Which is Good.

So great have been the achievements of the inventive genius of the age, as often have the impossibilities of one decade been transformed into the practical realities of the next, that no self-confidence can stand, except the more marvelous principles. If not with absolute certainty, at least with words of encouragement and hopes of success. So of two new theories about to be tested, both based upon the very same subject and profession, so often partially successful, so invariably an ultimate failure. One of the new undertakings contemplates a balloon propelled by steam, and the novelty is in process of construction in San Francisco, designed to make the passage to New York in two days, against whatever winds may prevail. The other is a more pretentious affair, and has the pecuniary aid of the French government. It is a balloon of elastic material, that will enable the gas to expand without bursting, capable of carrying ten persons, 1,000 pounds ballast, and provisions for ten days. The object of the vessel is to explore the North pole, and it has the contribution approval of French savants and the Astronomical Society of Great Britain, whose President is the Duke of Argyle. The scientific gentlemen argue that, by this means, and this only, the secrets of the pole can be explored; that by it everything worth being known can be discovered and explained, so that, if it be feasible to push ships into the open polar sea, the method of doing so may be definitely pointed out beforehand. Both of these enterprises are now assuming shape, and much interest is naturally attracted to them. Much ridicule, those with considerable success has been elicit's play. The attempts that were made to utilize the discovery in our own and in European wars have failed signally. Still, it does not follow that because a problem has been solved it must be solution.

THE Republican income tax, after one more payment, expires by its own limitation, and with it has caused more hard swearing, evil speaking, and suppression of the truth than all other taxes combined. The *Tribune* has published lists of all the income taxpayers in this city and in the Congressional District adjacent. The following results appear in the revenue districts of that city:

Number of income tax	1867.	1868.	Increase.
payers	17,168	18,000	832
Amount taxed	$91,000,000	$97,547,000	$6,547,000
Tax paid	3,640,000	3,901,880	261,880

The following results appear in the Second, Third and Tenth Districts of this State, and the Fifth of New Jersey:

Number of income	1867.	1868.	Increase.
tax payers	13,146	20,284	1,044
Amount taxed	$91,000,000	$97,547,000	$6,547,000
Tax paid	3,640,000	3,901,880	261,880

The country districts, it will be seen, contain a larger number of tax payers than the city, but the amount of tax assessed is much smaller.

A rose reached at New York on the question of freight from the West, and the rates by railways from New York and Philadelphia to the West, has brought out some important statistical facts, which show results decidedly in favor of the Pennsylvania Road. It appears that this road has increased its freight charges 30 per cent., while it had reduced its charges on the freight per ton per mile 25 per cent. The Erie had increased its freight per mile 25 per cent., while it increased its charges per ton per mile about 50 per cent. The New York Central Road was in a transition state from the old to the new management. Comparing 1867 and 1868, the reduction of freight was found to be about 22 per cent., and the increase in charges per ton per mile was about 14 per cent. In 1868 Commodore Vanderbilt became President of the New York Central, and until doubtless endeavored to develope the same policy in order to be able to pay on 80 per cent. additional capital. The idea of that policy is to put as high rates of charge on local freight as it can be made to pay, for the purpose of keeping it kept down by competition of the other great trunk lines—the Erie, Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, etc.

Less than two months ago the principal business portion of the town of Helena, Montana, was locked up by the flames. To-day the principal business streets show scarcely a trace of the fire. Seventy-six sixty day buildings and twenty-four new buildings have been put up, worth not less than three hundred thousand dollars. Fully half of this amount has been expended in substantial brick and stone, which take the places of light frames, and still more are in process of construction. And this is in a town of eight thousand inhabitants, situated among the spurs of the Rocky Mountains, the wealth of the eastern half of the late Confederacy. Those who go South, however, with the view of giving their attention to agricultural pursuits, are seeking the lower and western tier of States this very generally.

The Artesian Well at the St. Louis County Farm has reached a depth of three thousand eight hundred and thirty-one feet and seven inches, at a cost per foot in depth for the past two weeks of $6 per foot. A decision will shortly determine whether to continue or abandon the further sinking of the well.

Nearly 6,000 emigrants from Europe arrived at Castle Garden during the week ending the 7th, three-fifths of whom are Germans and Irish. The packet agents expect a like heavy business all through July and August.

Mr. Catacazi, a new and special envoy from Russia to Washington, is charged with the duty of making the first complimentary visit to General Grant. The mission is regarded in Europe as an important step toward a more active policy on the Eastern question. Does the Czar expect war with Turkey?

In New York the number of first class dwellings in course of erection since the beginning of the year is nearly twice as great as the number of those of the second and third class. This would indicate that the rich are doing well in hard times, and the high price of building materials, the upper-ten are flush enough to provide a sumptuous shelter for their families.

Under the new system the firemen of New York are all uniformed alike, and numbered from "one" upward, and the days of rivalry and firemen's riots are numbered with the things that were. Instead of "running to be or so, as the case may be, the Department has the appearance now of being one immense company, and No. 300 takes as much interest in the success of the Department as No. 29, because they are paid harmoniously for doing their work.

Out of more than 150,000,000 inhabitants of Hindostan, only 600,000 are Hindoos, 25,000,000 Mussulmen, while 125,000,000 belong to those strange tribes who descend from the primeval men, who lived and worshipped before the great religions of our days had their origin. There are also 1,000,000 Buddhists and a few Jews and Parsees. The Roman Catholics have 1,680,000 native adherents, and the Protestant missionaries estimated the numbers attached to their persuasion at 213,000 in 1862, but the total is thought to have greatly augmented since by conversion among the aboriginal tribes in remote parts of India and in Burmah. The Christians of European and mixed origin are estimated at about 240,000.

The Bureau of Agriculture estimates that there are more than a million acres of wheat this year above the average of 1868, which was over 10,000,000 acres, and it states that returns warrant the belief that Iowa has 2,000 acres more than last year, Illinois 200,000, Wisconsin 100,000, Indiana, 120,000, Tennessee, 130,000, and Missouri, 96,000. We imagine that the increase in this State is even larger than the above estimate.

The Wisconsin *State Register* says: "We have investigated a few of the hop yards in this vicinity, and find them literally covered with hop lice. Unless some agency shall promptly intervene to stay their destruction, hops will not be a pound of hops raised in this vicinity. And we hear the same reports from the adjoining counties. As it now seems probable that there will be few or no hops secured in this State, holders of last year's crop are, with much reason, looking for an advance in prices."

The chime of bells lately consecrated at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Buffalo, is the largest on this Continent. The largest bell weighs 12,000 pounds, and the smallest 25 pounds. The cost of the whole was $50,000.

An old farmer in Ohio, having read that the State Penitentiary cleared seven thousand dollars during the past year by the labor of convicts, sat some time in deep thought and then exclaimed: "I think we'd better turn our Legislature into a Penitentiary, by Jingo!" Perhaps the same result would be reached by returning a select number of legislators into the Penitentiary.

It is reported that Sheridan thinks his recall from last winter's Indian campaign, and the abandonment of the Powder River country to the Indians under the auspices of the Peace Commission, were bad mistakes. That same Powder River country is the hive whence swarm the marauding, murdering bands now making it so lively on the frontier.

Ex-Senator Wade telegraphs to the Secretary of the Interior that he had found the Pacific Railroad to be as good as any new road ever built in this country, and that he is satisfied that the companies mean to carry out their obligations in good faith.

The Protestant population in the Austrian empire amounts to 3,110,530, of whom 1,229,083 are Lutherans, and 1,912,249 are of the Reformed faith.

A telegram from a North Carolina official, states that a decision has been rendered which will cut off twelve to fifteen millions of the new bonds. It is further stated that the new bonds issued to the railroads now in active process of construction, which bonds are on the regular stock Exchange list, will be judicially sanctioned.

Says the New York *Mail* on the drama: "The 'legitimate' is reinstated at Wallack's; it is reaping a fine success at Booth's, and, generally, actors and actresses are in demand, instead of what we have had a sickening surfeit of, by next fall we shall see such a revival of the drama as has not been known here for many years. And we shall be as much indebted for this restoration to Mr. Butler and to Mr. House, of the *Times*, as to any other agency whatever."

The fashionable season at Saratoga is now fairly inaugurated. The current of travel from all parts of the country is now setting in with daily augmenting force, and the high tide of gaiety is rapidly approaching. It is hardly deep enough in the summer to determine the exact form and pressure of the season, but it certainly promises, by trustworthy tokens, to be a multitudinous and merry one beyond precedent of former years.

Professor Butler, of Wisconsin, gets off this *aisaile* in one of his lectures on foreign travel: "The ocean with its heave offerings to Neptune is such a king of terrors that Yankees shrink from crossing it for the first time; but no sooner are they ushered into the Old World than they long to litger there longer than they had intended—and do so. If their purses and family will let them; so they may be fairly compared to a certain calf whose ears may be pulled off before he would begin sucking—and then his tail must be pulled off before he would stop."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A telegram has been received at Girard, announcing that Charley White, the lion tamer, traveling with Thayer's Menagerie, was actually eaten up by the lions on Friday night, in a small town in Michigan. He is said to have been struck on the shoulder by the same lion that came so near killing him at Rochester, knocked down, and the others at once sprang on him, and before they could be beaten off had torn him to pieces and devoured the greater portion of his body.

The *Saturday Review* avers that it is said—but on what authority it does not know—that one among the dogmas to be pronounced a part of Catholic truth in the coming Council at Rome is that of the personal fallibility Assumption of the Virgin, "If this is to be affirmed," said the *Review*, "will the church produce concurrent supernatural manifestations of the Virgin to diff rent h ly men, communicating this fact each of her personal history? Or, how will it be evinced? And what, unless Heaven is a specific locality would it mean?"

A well known resident of Newark, N. J., is about to lease a tract, the leading idea of which is that a day shall be set apart by the Ministers of every denomination when prayer shall be offered that at a certain day and hour the Lord will set a sign in the heavens whereby infidels may know that the Bible is the Word of God. The tracts are to find their way all over the country, and will probably excite a considerable degree of public attention. The idea is based on the promise of God, "If ye ask anything of me in my name I will do it."

We have news of a new express company organized in San Francisco to run throughout the Pacific States and by overland railroads to New York, under the auspices of leading men of the Central Pacific Railroad and the Bank of California. The President of the railroad company, Mr. L. Stanford, and the President of the bank, Mr. D. O. Mills, are, with Messrs. Tevis, Hungerford and Bacon, the Trustees of the new company.

One of the clerks discharged had been thirty years connected with the Patent Office. All this was the result of the examination lately instituted by Commissioner Fisher, which is likely to greatly contribute to the efficiency of his bureau. The examination was thorough and impartial, and those who failed to come up to the standard of qualifications were dropped.

Broad street, Philadelphia, is to be laid with the N. S. Nelson pavement.

The words of "Home, Sweet Home," are by John Howard Payne, and may be found in his drama of "Clari; or, the Maid of Milan." The tune of the song is an Italian air, and was composed by the late Sir Henry Rowley Bishop.

Advices from Turk's Island to June 26 report salt scarce at the salt islands in consequence of late heavy rains that had destroyed the crops, and caused an advance of two and a half to three cents per bushel, and many vessels out there found it difficult to procure full cargoes of good quality of salt even at this advance.

The reader will recollect that the Sheriff of Onondaga county, N. Y., in hanging one Caldwell, at Rome, a few days since, indulged in other strange things shocking to good taste, for which he was arraigned before Governor Hoffman for removal. That functionary has dismissed the charges. The Syracuse *Advantage*. Parties desirous of obtaining further information concerning the invention, will apply to M. Egolf, No. 933 Penn street.

One of the most difficult things to accomplish, and which at first glance appears to be a trifle, is the tempering of the small spiral springs employed in supporting the seat of horse rakes. Various methods have been tried in the Eastern and Western cities, all of which have failed. It was left for one of our manufacturing establishments to discover a method for tempering spiral springs which will sustain a weight of five hundred pounds—more than twice the strength required.

Pittsburgh manufactures upwards of twelve thousand tons of wrought iron pipe annually. Four establishments are engaged in the business, which is rapidly increasing in importance. A single establishment makes from twelve to fifteen tons per day when in operation. The size of the pipe ranges from *one-eighth of an inch* to six inches in diameter.

The Hon. Ben Wade is curiously yet the most critical examination fails to discover a flaw in it.

We alluded, recently, to an ingenious device termed a Patent Door Fastener. M. Egolf, No. 933 Penn street, is in possession of the right for Pennsylvania. The Patent Door Fastener is affixed to a door with two screws, weighing but five ounces, costs but a trifle, prevents the necessity of stooping, or the employment of marble blocks or mats, is simple as quinine. I learn that physicians prescribe it over the western counties. Indeed, a great many families *think they are not safe* without one. It is invaluable to have in case of fire.

J. K. Witherspoon, Esq., a magistrate of Kershaw county, S. C., states, under the date of April 18, 1868, that he has used Hostetter's constantly in his own family for the previous two years, and that all of his family, when suffering from exhaustion produced by a severe attack of fever. Before the first bottle was finished he experienced a remarkable change for the better. He had tried brandy at the outset, but found that did more harm than good. In one month from the time he commenced using the bitters his health, strength and appetite were restored. He had recommended the article to others in like circumstances, and never known it to fail, and had found it a perfect specific for chills and fever.

Mr. Samuel Young, of Clarion, Pa., under date April 6, 1868, certifies that he was completely cured of "one of the most distressing attacks of dyspepsia that ever afflicted any mortal," by three bottles of the Bitters, after Fort Wayne Railway, and they will scarcely less." Restored to perfect health, he thanks that excellent remedy for such relief.

Dr. G. M. Spencer, of Brush Creek, Perry Co., Ala., writing thence February 8, 1868, says: "I think well of your Stomach Bitters. I have used them in my practice, and find them superior to most of the Bitters now prescribed by the profession generally."

The Boston *Post*, the leading Democratic journal of New England, referring to the cowardly attack upon the colored printer Douglass, says: "We see no reason, if a negro be respectable, industrious and well behaved, that he should not be permitted to follow any avocation he desires, and to serve whosoever wishes to employ him. One of the most faithful men we ever had in our office was a negro, who lived with us for twenty-five years, and by him we sincerely mourned the loss of a true friend. We think all combinations of the many to oppress the few not only unjust, but mean and cowardly—violations of fundamental rights which are the vital attributes of Republican liberty."

Union Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR.

JOHN W. GEARY.

SUPREME JUDGE.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MILES S. HUMPHREYS, JOSEPH WALTON, ALEXANDER MILLAR, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR.

ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—F. H. COLLIER.

SHERIFF—HUGH FLEMING.

CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.

RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.

TREASURER—J. F. DENNISTON.

REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.

CLERK OF ORPHANS COURT—ALEXANDER HILANDS.

COMMISSIONER—C. B. BOSTWICK.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL MCCLURE.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS having partially broken through the reserve imposed by his seven years of diplomacy, is thawing out gradually from the "frozen oyster" condition to which he alluded at Cambridge commencement, and now and then an opinion begins to flow from him. He gave the Fourth of July oration at Quincy on Monday, and in the course of it resumed the tendency to organization in our Government, the disgusting office-seeking at Washington, and the stock gambling at New York. He applauded those citizens who rise above party lines and think for themselves, and demanded respect, above all things, for independence of thought and action.

AROUND the world, soon to become the favorite trip with adventurous youths of financial resources, will cost $1,351 in gold, made up of the following items: New York to San Francisco, $105; San Francisco to Shanghae, $300; Shanghae to Hankow and back, $100; Shanghae to Hong Kong, $75; Shanghae to Canton and Macao and return, $70; Hong Kong to Calcutta, by way of Ceylon, $320; Calcutta to Delhi, (second class,) $24; Delhi to Allahabad, $10; Allahabad to Bombay, $25; Bombay to Suez, $300; Suez to Marseilles, $80; Marseilles to London, $20; London to New York, $130. A liberal estimate, however, of the fares will imply the charges up as high as $1,800 to $2,000, and the cost of living amounts to the charges of a first-class hotel on shore.

FRUIT from California will soon be a reality, the Central Pacific road having recently ordered the construction of fifty cars to be used in this business. The cars are to be lined with a funnel air-pump ventilators, wire-screens and cross-bars, so that the fruit may be stowed in such a way as to receive a plentiful supply of fresh air. In this way it is believed that grapes, pears and fruits can be sent in good condition to the Atlantic States. With the rate of transportation at $12 50, gold, per hundred pounds, it is believed that grapes can be sent from San Francisco to New York for $15 per hundred pounds, and retailed at 25 cents per pound, yielding a handsome profit.

WHILE Senator Cassedy is organizing to oppose Chinese emigration and trying to enlist the Democratic party in the enterprise, nearly everywhere else the demand for this class of emigrants is loud. For instance, the following by the St. Louis *Republican*, the organ of the Democratic party in the Mississippi Valley: "If John Chinaman is anxious for employment in the Mississippi Valley the opportunity will be offered him very soon. There is evidently a strong desire in the Southern States—particularly those bordering on the river—to secure this class of labor, and from the steps now being taken, it will probably come in quantities to suit before the summer is over."

SEVERAL eminent Republican politicians from Mississippi are in Washington, for the purpose of tendering the nomination for Governor, by the Republican party in that State, to Judge Lewis Dent, temporarily resident here. It is said the Judge signifies his willingness to accept the nomination, and to take the stump when an election is ordered. He is a property holder and a citizen of Mississippi.

THE cargoes of wheat which were sent to New York via St. Louis and New Orleans were at a cost of seven cents per bushel less than they could have come by way of Chicago. This statement is of much interest, as seven cents per bushel will make a considerable difference in the cost of removing the wheat crops of Iowa and Minnesota, amounting to some 10,000,000 bushels annually.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* declines to claim the result of the Virginia election as a Democratic victory. It declares that there was no Democratic ticket or Democratic party in the field. On the contrary, the "Conservatives"—otherwise Democrats—it alleges, withdrew their ticket and supported "the Republican ticket put forth by true Republicans."

IT is none of our concern, but it does seem to us that there is good reason why, for that side of the house, our friend the State Treasurer, should look after "the organ." The volunteer at the crank will spoil everything if permitted to go on.

Governor Geary is personally superintending the ornamentation of the grounds contiguous to the Mexican Monument at the capitol.

MANUFACTURING AND SHOP NOTES.

Facts in Brief and Descriptions at a Glance.

We promised, a few days ago to give a description of Trotter's Patent Grate, a model of which has been shown us, together with a number of certificates from experienced workmen conversant with the working of iron and steel, all of whom speak in the most flattering terms of the improved grate. The nature of the improvement consists in an arrangement of the Furnace Grates in connection with hangers, cams, rock-shaft, connections and levers. Each alternate grate-bar, or section of bars, by the action of the cams, receives a vertical and horizontal motion, imparted by a lever outside of the furnace. The cams are attached to each end of the alternate bars, or section of bars. To render the description clearer, we will explain that the bearing bars are operated by a lever at the side of the furnace in such a manner as to throw them downwards, and towards each other, or to restore them to their original position by a single rapid movement. The section of bars, fastened at the ends with heavy pins, are lowered and raised as the bearing bars are moved, the alternate bars, operated by a second lever, being elevated several inches. By this last motion, the clinkers are thoroughly broken up, and are sifted, or *riddled* out as it were with the ashes. Thus the fire is ventilated, and kept clear and bright without discontinuing the operations of the furnace, by shutting off the blast and opening the ash-doors. The fuel saved by adopting this method is estimated at ten per cent. Ordinarily, furnacemen use what is termed a "pricker" for ventilating the grates in general use. This is placed between each bar, and the fuel thrown into it, the bars level is lowered, and a diminution of pressure is produced on the surface; this causes an increased supply of water to come in from the springs which feed the well, and the total delivery of the well is permanently increased. At Lyons, Rheims, and various other places, Donnet's method increased the flow of wells from four hundred liters per minute to twelve hundred!

Peat is manufactured in Connecticut at a cost of one dollar and fifty cents per ton. A single establishment engaged in the business makes upwards of one hundred tons per day. In this locality we are not interested in the matter of manufacturing, or cost, further than to know what a substitute or auxiliary to ordinary combustibles can be procured for. The process is exceedingly simple. Layers of the deposits are spread in square pieces, permitted to dry, and afterwards subjected to a powerful pressure, which increases their density.

The last idea broached for securing cheap power hints at the utilization of the tides. The tides are greater in that portion of Long Bottom, Meigs county, Ohio, containing over an acre of land, a good location for succeeding a good business, two good dwelling Houses, one nearly new; a large Corn Crib, Stable, &c. Title good and clear. Will be sold at a bargain. For further information, address the subscribers. WARNER & SON, Long Bottom, Meigs county, Ohio.

INVENTORS! INVENTORS!—AGENCY FOR PATENTS. THOS. A. CONNOLLY, Solicitor of Patents, No. 37 F street, near U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C., will make preliminary examinations, prepare drawings, specifications, and prosecute applications for Letters Patent of the U. S. No charge in advance. Patent to issue, fee $20 in ordinary cases. Special attention paid to rejected cases, Appeals, Caveats, Reissues, etc., send for instructions.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, do hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that we have this day formed a Limited Partnership, under the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of 21st March, 1836, and the several supplementary Acts thereto, the following terms, viz:

1. The name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL.

2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said firm is the Manufacturing, Selling and Dealing in Axes, Saws, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, and other similar articles, and their principal place of business is the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State aforesaid.

3. The General Partners are JOHN LIPPINCOTT, who resides in the city of Pittsburgh, county and State aforesaid, and THOMAS BAKEWELL, who resides in the borough of Birmingham, county and State aforesaid. The Special Partners are BENJ. F. BAKEWELL, who resides in Pittsburgh, Allegheny county and State aforesaid, and BENJ. BAKEWELL, Junior, who resides in the city of Allegheny, county and State aforesaid.

4. The aggregate amount of capital contributed by the Special Partners to the said partnership is Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000), one-half thereof by the said BENJAMIN BAKEWELL, and one-half thereof by the said BENJAMIN BAKEWELL, Junior.

5. The period at which the said Partnership is to commence is the 1st day of July, A. D., 1869, and the period at which it will terminate is the 30th day of June, A. D., 1874.

JOHN LIPPINCOTT,
THOS. BAKEWELL,
General Partners.
BENJ. F. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
BENJ. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
Special Partners.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1869. s

MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Sayings From Various Sources.

THE Board of United States Engineers appointed to examine the various plans submitted for building the East River Bridge, adopted that sent in by Mr. Roebling, who proposes to build a steel wire cable bridge one hundred and thirty-five feet above the water, and sixteen hundred feet between the towers. Mr. Roebling is one of those men who generally manage to perform more than their contract calls for. His work in this neighborhood, the Allegheny Suspension Bridge in particular, is something any city in the country might be proud of.

A committee appointed by the English War Office to inquire into the properties of gun cotton as a substitute for gun powder for naval, military and civil purposes, recently reported favorably concerning the same invention, which they pronounce decidedly superior to gunpowder for all practical purposes. The experiments made by the committee extended over a period of four years. In their report to the War Office, they pronounce the gun-cotton "as being pre-eminently the most efficient detonating primer known, and one that will effect a material economy in the working of mines." "Nothing," they add, "can be more safe or convenient in ordinary handling, nor can we imagine an explosive agent of such great power as is obtained by the use of the detonating primers, to be more safe and convenient for use."

M. Donnet, a French engineer, has discovered a method of increasing the flow of wells, by closing the mouth as perfectly as possible, by means of a sheet iron bell, through the top of which the tube passes which is attached to the pump. When the pump is worked, if more water is withdrawn from the well than naturally flows into it, the water level is lowered, and a diminution of pressure is produced on the surface; this causes an increased supply of water to come in from the springs which feed the well, and the total delivery of the well is permanently increased. At Lyons, Rheims, and various other places, Donnet's method increased the flow of wells from four hundred liters per minute to twelve hundred!

Peat is manufactured in Connecticut at a cost of one dollar and fifty cents per ton. A single establishment engaged in the business makes upwards of one hundred tons per day. In this locality we are not interested in the matter of manufacturing, or cost, further than to know what a substitute or auxiliary to ordinary combustibles can be procured for. The process is exceedingly simple. Layers of the deposits are spread in square pieces, permitted to dry, and afterwards subjected to a powerful pressure, which increases their density.

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